

sumptuously, though these good times can't last very long, unless pay day comes around again. We are running short of money, and a month's wages does not go very far when chickens are \$1 to \$1.50 each, eggs \$1 per dozen, bacon \$1.50 per pound, mean tobacco \$2.50 per plug, and everything else in proportion.

EDITORIAL NOTE.—Dr. Cannon's story is interesting alike to the East and the West. He tells with accuracy and vividness the story of a private in the rebel army.

Fatal Mistakes. There are many practitioners in the medical profession who do not hesitate in administering on almost any occasion, morphine, cocaine and other narcotics. They fail to consider that in quieting the pain by such methods, they are fostering a greater evil. Patients cannot be too careful in what they take, and if they find out that they are on the road to acquiring a dangerous habit by the use of such drugs, they should at once stop it. As an illustration of the above, we cite the case of Mrs. A. Rudy, 525 4th street, Fargo, N. Dak. Mrs. Rudy writes to Dr. Peter Fahrney of Chicago, Ill., as follows: "I cannot thank you sufficiently for your medicine, especially your Dr. Peter's Blood Vitalizer, which we have used for over two years in our family. I had been sick for 10 years, and sought all the doctors in this neighborhood, and even in Minneapolis, without receiving any benefit. I was practically given up by all of them. The only thing they gave me which eased my misery was morphine. I knew myself that I ought not to take that drug. I began thinking about Dr. Peter's Blood Vitalizer, of which I had heard so much, and decided to try it. I used two bottles, but still I was uncertain as to whether it was helping me or not, but I continued the use of it, and now I am able to do my own work, including washing, etc. We are six in the family, so I have plenty to do. I am now entirely well."

Dr. Peter's Blood Vitalizer is a purely botanical remedy, absolutely free from all dangerous narcotic substances. It is not a drug store medicine, but is sold to the people direct, or through local agents, by the proprietor, Dr. Peter Fahrney, 112-114 South Hoyne Ave., Chicago, Ill.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

March 12.—It was announced to day that the Administration had decided to take a census of the Island of Cuba, as complete as that taken in the United States. Such action is found necessary to determine who are the real Cuban residents before an election can be held which will establish a representative Government. This census will be taken under direction of the United States Government. The Government of the United States does not and has not recognized any assembly, organization, person or faction in Cuba authorized to speak for the Cuban people.

—Advices from Apia, Samoa, state that the British and American Consuls have issued proclamations to the effect that in circulation to the effect that Mataafa had been recognized as King and threatening action if the provisional Government interfered with the royalists. The German Consul issued a proclamation upholding the provisional Government and denying that there had been any interference by the United States. He expressed the hope that the provisional Government "would be able to counter the danger caused anew to the peace of the country and the safety of the inhabitants by the English and American proclamations." This has put more heart into the rebels, and large numbers of armed warriors are gathering.

March 13.—Gen. Wheaton attacked and captured the city of Papeete, east of Manila, this afternoon. The enemy made a stand for an hour, but at the end of that time were forced to retreat. The loss of the Philippines was 30 killed and 16 prisoners. Three Americans were killed. It is the purpose of the Navy Department to send 1,000 marines to Cavite to take care of the Navy's interests there. Cavite station is the largest in the possession of the United States, including about 10 square miles of land, with 12 miles of water front. On the Government lands are many squatters and some small towns, and a large number of men will be required to thoroughly police this territory.

March 14.—Brig.-Gen. Wheaton's column advanced beyond the United States line before them. The enemy made a running fight and suffered severe loss. The rebels' avenue of communication north and south is now closed. The American column is stretched over a mile from the river to the lake. Senor Gonzalez de Quesada was notified that the Cuban assembly had deposed Gen. Gomez from his post as Commander-in-Chief of the Cuban army, and had also deposed him as its diplomatic representative in Washington.

March 15.—President and Mrs. McKinley, Vice-President and Mrs. Hobart and a number of others left Washington for the vacation of two weeks at Thomaston, Ga. The 1st battalion of the 20th Inf. advanced from Papeete, clearing the country in front of them. The enemy made a stand, but was defeated. The American column is stretched over a mile from the river to the lake. Senor Gonzalez de Quesada was notified that the Cuban assembly had deposed Gen. Gomez from his post as Commander-in-Chief of the Cuban army, and had also deposed him as its diplomatic representative in Washington.

March 16.—Advices have been received from Manila which indicate that the climax may occur at any hour. The indications are that hostilities may end within a very short time. The crisis has been averted, but will not at present discuss details of the dispatches. The indications are that hostilities may end within a very short time. The crisis has been averted, but will not at present discuss details of the dispatches. The indications are that hostilities may end within a very short time. The crisis has been averted, but will not at present discuss details of the dispatches.

March 17.—The Queen Regent has signed the treaty of peace between Spain and the United States. The treaty of peace will be forwarded to the French Ambassador at Washington, M. Jules Cambon, for exchange with the treaty signed by President McKinley. The subject will be published in the official gazette. The draft of the treaty of peace between Spain and the United States was signed in Paris on Dec. 10, 1898. It was approved by the United States Senate by a vote of 57 to 27 on Feb. 6, and was signed by the President on Feb. 10. The War Department in New York City—seven stories high—was destroyed by fire. Sixteen people are dead, about 50 missing and a large number injured. A guest lighted a cigarette and threw the match out of the window, the flame caught a lace curtain and the fire spread so rapidly that it was impossible to control it. A wreck. Fatalities were caused by burning, suffocation, being caught under falling walls and jumping from windows. Value, estimated, of the Windsor Hotel—\$1,250,000. Insurance on hotel, furniture and contents—750,000. Losses of patients, property, etc.—750,000.

March 18.—The entire American force has been reorganized, two divisions of three brigades each being formed. Gen. Lawton is now assumed command of the First and Gen. MacArthur of the Second. The Oregon arrived at Manila. Dewey reported "in fine condition for any duty."

TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY. Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. The genuine has a Q. on each tablet.

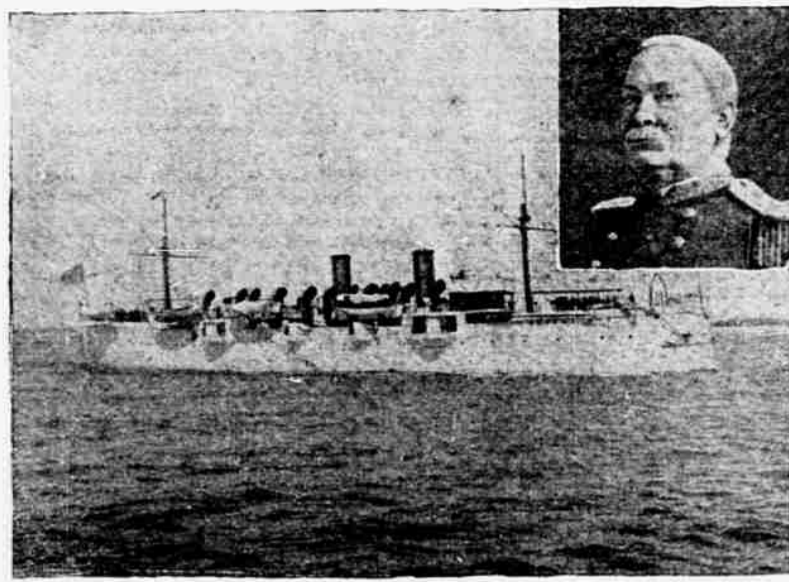
Members of the 7th Mass. Wm. H. Wade, Secretary, 7th Mass. Plainville, Mass., makes an urgent appeal to all citizens to forward their names and postoffice addresses at once, that they may be informed of arrangements for the coming Reunion.

CRISIS IN SAMOA.

Admiral Kautz, with Cruiser Philadelphia, in Command of the Situation.

For the last two months every dispatch we receive from Apia, the Capital of Upolu, the chief of the Samoan Islands, has been more and more disturbing to international politicians. It will be remembered that after the collision between the natives under Mataafa and the Germans in December, 1888, in which the latter were decidedly worsted, there was death of the King and the return of Mataafa, who was exiled under the Berlin agreement, but he has now returned by permission, and is the most popular man among the natives. Muliuli, a chief, is understood to be the candidate of the Mataafa party, while his opponent for the crown is a young man named Taimu, son of the late King Leupapa.

In the midst of the present crisis Rear-Admiral Kautz, with the United States cruiser Philadelphia, has arrived on the ground with orders to enforce peace, and according to latest reports he is backed by the British cruiser Hornet, and there is also a German cruiser in the bay of Apia. Rear-



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Nature's Cure for the Kidneys and Bladder

AND URIC ACID OR RHEUMATIC CONDITIONS.



The Wonderful Kava-Kava Shrub.

A Free Gift to Every Reader.

In a recent issue our readers were informed of the discovery of the Kava-Kava Shrub, a new botanical product of wonderful power in curing kidney diseases. The Kava-Kava Shrub, or as botanists call it, *Piper Melastomaceum*, grows on the banks of the Ganges river, East India, and probably was used for centuries by the natives before its extraordinary properties became known to civilization through Christian missionaries. In this respect it resembles the discovery of quinine from the Peruvian bark, now known by the name of Kava-Kava. The Kava-Kava Shrub is a powerful diuretic, and its use is recommended by the most eminent medical authorities. It is a free gift to every reader of this paper.

The celebrated American physician, Dr. J. M. Thomas, reports that he has cured many cases of Bright's Disease among his patients, and writes: "I have fully tested the value of the Kava-Kava Shrub in the treatment of Bright's Disease, and I can say that it is a most remarkable success in curing Bright's Disease. Nephritis, inflammation of the kidney, or of the bladder, Loomer's Axiom and Rheumatism."

Rev. W. B. Moore, D. D., of Washington, D. C., Editor of the "Religious World," writes of the wonderful cure effected by the Kava-Kava Shrub in his own case, as it cured him after years of suffering from kidney and bladder disease, and rheumatism. Mr. J. R. Burke, of Cleveland, Ohio, testifies to his cure of Bright's Disease by the wonderful power of Alkavik. He writes: "I desire to give credit to whom credit is due. In February, 1894, I was taken with kidney trouble and my urine was of a very dark color and heavy."

MANILA AND OTHER CITIES OF LUZON.

The map shows Manila and other important points on Luzon Island where severe fighting occurred last week when the American advance on the Philippine capital began in earnest. The Pasig River is a beautiful stream flowing by the Philippine capital and connecting Manila Bay with Laguna Bay, or "Lake of the Bay," an inland fresh-water lake of some size. Along this stream hundreds of Filipinos were killed while resisting the sovereignty of the United States, while many more were driven into the river and drowned. The most important work of this aggressive movement was done by the flying column under command of Brig.-Gen. Lloyd Wheaton, a civil war veteran of courage and energy. Gen. Wheaton enlisted at the breaking out of the civil war as a private in Co. E, 8th Ill., but was sent after promoted to Lieutenant and attached to the staff of Gen. E. A. Paine as Aid-de-Camp Engineer officer. He served in this capacity until February, 1892, when he rejoined his

regiment. At the battle of Shiloh he was severely wounded. Shortly before the battle he had been promoted to Captain. He was at Raymond, Jackson, Champion Hill, and the siege of Vicksburg. He was Assistant Inspector-General of Division on the staff of Gen. Logan in April, 1863. During August, 1863, he was Assistant Engineer of the Second Corps. He was senior Aid-de-Camp to Gen. Logan while in command of the Fifteenth Corps, from December, 1863, to April, 1864, and took part in all the important actions of the campaign against Mobile. He was in the assault on Fort Blakely, Ala., April 9, 1865. Later he served in Louisiana and Texas, and when mustered out held the rank of Colonel. In July, 1896, he entered the Regular Army as Captain of the 34th U. S. Inf. He was promoted Major and Lieutenant Colonel in March, 1897, for gallant and meritorious service at the siege of Vicksburg, and in the assault on Fort Blakely, Ala. He also received the brevet of Colonel of Volunteers for service rendered during the campaign against Mobile. During the reconstruction period he was on duty in Tennessee and Mississippi, where he rendered important service. In 1899 he was sent to Dakota. Two years later the Fenian raid occurred. Gen. Wheaton suppressed the raid and captured riders on the Province of Manitoba in October, 1871, for which he received the thanks of Maj. Gen. Hancock, commanding the Department of Dakota, and of the British Government, conveyed through the Minister at Washington. He was with Gen. Canby in the Black Hills in 1874. He has since been stationed at nearly all the important Western posts and his long experience as an Indian fighter will doubtless serve him in the campaign against the Filipinos. Wheaton's Brigade, which swept Luzon of rebels from Manila to Laguna Bay, consists of the 20th U. S., 24th U. S., eight companies of Washington volunteers, seven companies of Oregon volunteers, three troops of the 4th U. S. Cav., and a battery of the 6th U. S. Art.

To Explore the Amazon.

Commander C. C. Todd, of the gunboat Wilmington, which has been cruising in Venezuelan waters, has been instructed by the Navy Department to take the Wilmington as far up the Amazon as it is possible for her to go, for the purpose of exploring the unknown region above Manaus, 850 miles from the river's mouth. Manaus is the highest point on the river ever reached by a United States vessel. In the 20's Capt. (now Rear-Admiral) T. O. Selfridge, Jr., took the Enterprise to Manaus and learned many interesting things about that part of Brazil.

There has always been a great deal of mystery about the upper Amazon. One of Pizarro's followers claimed to have gone to that region in the 16th century, and told many wonderful tales about the golden warriors, gold statues, and great mineral wealth to be found there. No reliable information about the country has been obtained, however, and the Wilmington's officers will try to ascertain something definite about the character of the people, the resources of the region, and the opportunities of extending American trade here.

The Wilmington is a light-draft gunboat, built especially for river work. She draws only eight feet 10 inches, and can go up the Amazon. It is believed, for more than two-thirds of the estimated 3,000 miles of the river's length.

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